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BOOKS AND THE BOOK WORLD.  
Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, 130 Nassau st., New York, N. Y.  
President, Frank A. Munsey, 130 Nassau st.; Vice-President, E. W. Washburn, 130 Nassau st.; Secretary, R. M. Thompson, 130 Nassau st.; Treasurer, R. M. Thompson, 130 Nassau st.; Editor, R. M. Thompson, 130 Nassau st.; Managing Editor, R. M. Thompson, 130 Nassau st.; Business Manager, R. M. Thompson, 130 Nassau st.; Advertising Manager, R. M. Thompson, 130 Nassau st.; Circulation Manager, R. M. Thompson, 130 Nassau st.; Printing Manager, R. M. Thompson, 130 Nassau st.; Composing Room, R. M. Thompson, 130 Nassau st.; Press Room, R. M. Thompson, 130 Nassau st.; Delivery Room, R. M. Thompson, 130 Nassau st.; News Room, R. M. Thompson, 130 Nassau st.; Telephone, R. M. Thompson, 130 Nassau st.

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#### HISTORY AND PROPHECY.

From the Declaration of Independence, signed at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776.  
He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and acknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

#### The Interpreter Is Now to Be Interpreted.

President Wilson has been received in New York, after his seven months absence, with the honors due to his exalted office and the exceptional occasion. The official, political, naval and aerial demonstration arranged for his reception was almost imperial in its magnificence of elaboration. The returned Executive's brief remarks in Carnegie Hall, in response to the address by the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city, were distinguished by good taste and a studious avoidance of that which he intends to say to the Congress and the country later.

The salient fact about the President's proposed campaign to persuade the people of the United States to agree to a radical change in our relations to the politics of the Eastern Hemisphere cannot be blinked even in the ceremonial stress of his welcome. That campaign is either unnecessary or it is a confession that he has been exceeding the fact when he has proclaimed on numerous occasions in Europe that he was there as the representative of an American demand for a covenant and a League of Nations.

It is impossible to see how the dilemma can be escaped. If Mr. Wilson did in truth represent American opinion in his subterranean bargaining and open deals while abroad to accomplish the covenant of the League of Nations, he has no need now to travel all over the republic to convince his fellow countrymen that the covenant and the League are good things for this country. He need only report, not plead and argue. But if, on the other hand, the advice and consent of the American people are yet to be won by his forensic efforts, it is obvious that the credentials he proffered to the European statesmen and populations on so many well remembered occasions during the seven months of his stay must now be subjected to a very extensive and even humiliating revision.

That is the main fact of the present situation. The President of the United States, the self-avowed interpreter of American opinion, now changes place from interpreter to interpreter. And on the American interpretation of his doings and designs depends, in a degree immeasurable, the future weal or woe of the nation which now calmly takes its turn as interpreter.

#### Mount Marcy Must Continue to Be.

There could be no more effective presentation of the right of Mount Marcy to retain the name that belongs to it than is contained in Professor John Bassett Moore's spirited sketch of the New York statesman's career and greatness. *The Sun* is glad of the opportunity thus to fortify public sentiment against any plan, no matter by whom proposed or supported, to transform or merge the recognized name of the Empire State's highest peak in the Adirondacks into a new appellation so commonplace as Victory Mountain or Mount Victory.

The reasons against such a change have been set forth by this newspaper. The eminent student of American political history and diplomacy whose letter we print to-day writes with fine interest in the man for whom the mountain is named, and his argument and protest will do much to strengthen a public resolve already manifesting itself in no uncertain fashion.

We have been glad to receive from Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall, the secretary of the "Victory Mountain Park Committee," the assurance that it is not the intention of the promoters of the new park to deprive Mount Marcy of its name altogether, but merely to associate it with other peaks in a part of the State Forest Preserve to

be set aside specially as a memorial to victory. While this information is gratifying, it perhaps does not make quite clear the exact status of the project so far as its enduring nomenclature is concerned.  
What is entirely clear, however, is that the name of Mount Marcy must be treated as a sacred thing, a thing to be perpetuated and not subordinated, and not as a thing of no worth or value. Some revision and clarification of the literature already in circulation on the subject of the "Victory Mountain Park" would seem to be desirable.

#### The Goat Invaluable.

Postmaster-General BURELSON may have resigned. He may never resign. He may never think of resigning. But if his resignation ever does come to the White House it is hardly credible that the President will accept it. He might well be unwilling to part with him. He might well insist that his Postmaster-General stick it out to the bitter end of BURELSON, of the postal service, of the general welfare.

Mr. Wilson need not love BURELSON for the blunders he has made to prize him for the uses to which he still may be put. BURELSON, indeed, must now be indispensable to the friend of humanity as the goat invaluable. A year ago KIRCHIN would do. No longer. The goat career of KIRCHIN closed with the great political clean-up in November, 1918. Since KIRCHIN, BURELSON has been the residuary legatee, and, truth to tell, a most worthy one.

Never an innocent hot-air balloon, the President could scarcely fail to comprehend that not one BURELSON nor a dozen BURELSONS dropped from the Wilson blimp could now keep the coaling balloon from coming down to pile upon the rocks between this day and fateful November, 1920. But skipper that he is, his faculties sharpened in Paris to a keener edge than ever, he can fully appreciate the pure goat value of BURELSON in all the stormy weather to come.

The skin of BURELSON, in truth, shot full of holes though it be, could better be patched up than any other for a parachute to bear the serene skipper gently to earth while the blimp itself tumbled headlong.  
In this crisis of the world no first class goat can be spared. The ideal of humanity must be served. And BURELSON is the goat incomparable.

#### William Hohenzollern's Estates.

The new German Government has so far given no indication of its intention regarding the former Emperor WILLIAM's estate and funds remaining in Germany. The only information on this matter comes from the Hohenzollerns' retreat at Amerongen, where Dr. J. Kanzer, who had the charge of the imperial properties since WILLIAM's abdication, has for some time been discussing with the former Emperor his financial problems. It is said, however, that the German Government has been generously using the revenues from the Hohenzollern estates to foot the Dutch bills, which have been forwarded from Amerongen to Berlin for settlement. We may judge from this that there is not the same distress at the Holland refuge as there is among the royal exiles in Switzerland.

There has been no little speculation as to the wealth to-day possessed by the Hohenzollerns. It was stated with some degree of authority that WILLIAM at the time of the declaration of war made large deposits from his private fortune in Holland banks and that these were increased by the transfers of considerable gold from Berlin banks at the time of his flight from the German headquarters. Holland recently assessed him a tax of \$4,800, but this was announced to be merely a local tax and no indication of the tax which the Dutch Government was to put upon his income.

The amount which WILLIAM paid in 1914 to what was called the "Contribution for Defence," the German tax which was no respecter of titles or persons, was estimated to be \$1,000,000. His fortune at that time was said to be \$35,000,000, less than half that of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, and his income was put at \$5,000,000. It should be said, however, that WILLIAM had not always had this large income. He received no pay as the German Emperor until a few years before his abdication, when the empire made him an allowance of about \$700,000. He had been compelled to get along on his pay of \$8,822,770 as King of Prussia until he made a plea of poverty and had this amount increased by about \$1,000,000.

An inventory of his estates would then have shown him the owner of about 250,000 acres of land and fifty-six castles. Some of this property was richly productive; his favorite farm at Cadinen was highly profitable, and he had buildings in Berlin and several other large German cities that brought him in big rentals. But the majority of his castles were merely a tax upon him; in fact, in his plea for an increase in his allowance he insisted that their upkeep was a heavy burden upon him. One of them, Mon Bijou, near the centre of Berlin, he offered for sale in 1913 and it was said that he was willing to part with ten more, but considered it doubtful if he could find a purchaser. At the time of the failure of the "Prinze Trust" it was reported that WILLIAM had lost heavily in supporting the schemes of his friend Prince MAXIMILIAN FÜRSTENBERG, and that he had not only to abandon the building of a palace upon which he had set his heart, but was forced to mortgage property to the value of \$2,000,000.

WILLIAM was undoubtedly the most

lavish of any German Emperor. At the time of the marriage of his daughter his gifts to her and the entertainment of his royal guests cost more than \$1,000,000. He had a score more of important officials in his household than had either of his predecessors. He was lavish in the allowances made to his family and members of the Hohenzollern house. He built and ornamented at his own expense the Sieges Allee in Berlin, with its thirty-two statues of Kings and Electors of Brandenburg and Prussia, and he had a habit of paying high prices for works of art, subsidizing theatres, opera houses, and of making rich gifts in the form of jewels and decorations.

In a recently discussed plan for disposing of the Hohenzollern estates in Germany it was proposed that they should be sold and the proceeds turned over to the former Emperor's account. But it was at the same time pointed out that there was small chance of realizing much on the castles, and that the only thing that could be done with them was to turn them over to the State for museum, picture galleries, or for the purpose of local government. This disposition of the property is apparently the wish of many of the old conservatives, who are making an effort to arouse sympathy for the fallen house, and, it is said, is not unlikely to be the plan that will be adopted.

Even if WILLIAM was to lose his entire holdings in Germany there is no reason to suppose that, despite his lavish expenditure in the past, he will be in want. There are many reasons for the frequently expressed belief that he has not trusted all of his funds to the care of his own country, but has shown the Hohenzollern thrift by laying by large sums in other countries against storms that might sweep over his throne. At least, it may be stated with a degree of assurance that he will not be forced to plead poverty before any tribunal that may hear his case.

#### Downtown Cats.

Among the worstest creatures in the animal kingdom is the cat, and particularly the kind of cat that lives and works in lower Manhattan. Observers whose way takes them through the streets of the warehouses, wholesale groceries, markets and factories see the cat occasionally by day as it passes from door to doorway or from cellar to street, nimbly avoiding the shifting boxes and bales and the boots of the drivers and passersby. Nimble and gracefully the cat does it, avoiding all appearance of haste or fear. Of the latter it probably has none; cats are fatalists, and it was one of the sights of besieged towns in Europe during the war to watch the cat disregard the roar of the shells and the flying stones and earth, while the dog, a sensitive creature with an imagination, sought refuge even as his master man did.

In lower Manhattan dogs rarely are seen. They would not like it, for things are busy and noisy and there is nobody to play with. The downtown cat is not for play. Possibly, after generations of life in the mercantile world, a kitten would not know how to play with a ball of yarn. These cats are serious animals, like *Cassius*, but not quite so lean and hungry. Yet they are not fat. You never see a Willard among them; they are all Dempseys, seemingly trained to the hour and with death in either mitt for the cornered rat. They have an unmistakable business look, a do it now, let efficiency be our motto, expression.

They have breathing spells, these cats. Sometimes at night, after the last truck has gone and the watchman is making his rounds, cats may be seen in the quiet cross streets west of City Hall Park, basking in the light of the electric lamps. Now and then a cat mother will bring her litter to the sidewalk as if to teach them something about the surface life of the city. On Sundays and holidays the cats, which may belong to Feline Union No. 10, positively loaf in front of their shops, sprawled on the walk and confident that nobody will step on them.

What do they live on when the stores are closed for three days at a stretch? Ask the ghost of any downtown rodent. He knows!

#### Protection for Home Industry by Import Licenses.

When the German potato supply was cut off from the United States, and when nobody could foretell how long it would be before importations of this essential product could be resumed, American enterprise and capital set out to find and produce in our own country enough potato to take care of the needs of our farmers and others. Millions of dollars had gone into this new industry and millions more were going into it when hostilities ended. Came thereupon the double question: Should the United States Government give this new industry a chance to work out its salvation and about the United States Government thereby take out some insurance that this, the greatest agricultural nation on earth, might never again be caught in the predicament where its farms could be deprived of an article essential to bountiful harvests for ourselves and others?

In behalf of the new potato industry and of similar industries set up during the war Chairman FORNEY of the Committee on Ways and Means has introduced legislation which gives promise of a solution of this problem. The bill in behalf of potato, for example, would not keep out the foreign product. It would not even compel the foreign product to pay high import duties at a time when our agricultural soil, more or less starved for five

years, urgently needs these salts. The bill would license persons, firms and corporations to import potato under the provision that for every ton of foreign product brought in they would buy here at home a proportion of domestic potato.

The fixing of this proportion appears to be simple. The Secretary of the Interior, who would issue the license, is made responsible for determining the total potato requirements of the United States and the total production of the United States. The difference is the amount which could be imported by individuals or firms taking a pro rata share of the American product. For example, if it is found by the Department of the Interior that the American production of potato for a given interval—the bill names six months periods for five years—is or will be only one-fifth of the requirements of the country, then a potato importer may bring in four tons of foreign product for every one ton that he buys of domestic product.

The Forney bill also provides against an excessive domestic price for the consumer who must take some of the home article in order to get the foreign article. For the first two years after the passage of the act no price for domestic potatoes shall in excess of \$2.50 per unit of potassium oxide shall be considered fair and reasonable within the meaning of this act, and for the succeeding twelve months such fair and reasonable price shall not exceed \$2 per unit, and for the remainder of the time shall not exceed \$1.50 per unit.

This "fair and reasonable price," it may be stated, is far below the prices which have obtained here during the potato famine period of the war. At the end of the five years—when presumably, if the potato industry is to live, it will be on its feet—importers will no longer be compelled to take any of the American product if they don't want it. The only restriction which will remain on importers or help home producers will be a rate of duty equivalent to "10 cents per unit of potassium oxide that can be produced from such potassium salts."

Chairman FORNEY, therefore, seems in a fair way, if we have the basis for it, to give us a permanent potato industry.

The various arrivals by air at various places of naval officers who in various kinds of aircraft have crossed the ocean, it will be remembered, that the subsequent thorough have left one international contest a draw. This is owing to the equal and quite astonishing proficiency in after dinner speaking shown by British and American old sea dogs, and, we use the phrase affectionately, you remember that your modern hero as graceful in speech-making as in his other dangerous occupations.

WILSON to take people into his confidence—Recent headline.

May they in turn confide in their representatives!  
In refusing the many applications made by the German nobility and royalty to take the former Emperor's place it will be remembered that the Allies had for a guide the Kaiser's own emphatic and oft reiterated assertions that he was the one and only.

Keeping in mind that the President pro tempore of the Senate is from Iowa, and Senator PHILLIP is from California, and then reading in the Congressional Record:

"Mr. PHILLIP—Mr. President, what is the parliamentary situation?  
"The President pro tempore—There is no parliamentary situation."

He came! He saw! The United States will finish the expression.

#### TRADE BRIEFS.

Of the approximate 10,000 Japanese in the Philippines 2,000 are said to be merchants.  
Ships of Kobe, Japan, have formed a Philippine society to promote trade with the islands and establish closer relations generally.

Among the various uses of coconut oil in India is its application as a mango cut for dogs, for which purpose it is said to be very effective.

Consul Emilio Bauer reports from Maracaibo, Venezuela, that according to estimates the stock of coffee on hand at Maracaibo amounts to 135,000 bags.

The declared exports from Chosen, Korea, to the United States in 1918 were valued at \$807,928, as compared with \$164,109 in the preceding year. Leaf tobacco, of which 760,494 pounds were valued at \$23,761, were shipped, made up practically the whole amount.

The tea industry in Switzerland is very large, honey being a part of the daily diet of almost the entire population. An American agent could probably establish a satisfactory and profitable business here, a factory set out to find and produce in our own country enough potato to take care of the needs of our farmers and others. Millions of dollars had gone into this new industry and millions more were going into it when hostilities ended. Came thereupon the double question: Should the United States Government give this new industry a chance to work out its salvation and about the United States Government thereby take out some insurance that this, the greatest agricultural nation on earth, might never again be caught in the predicament where its farms could be deprived of an article essential to bountiful harvests for ourselves and others?

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#### THE NAME OF MARCY.

Dr. John Bassett Moore joins in Indignant Protest Against Its Total or Partial Extirpation.  
To the Editors of THE SUN—Sir: As a citizen of the State of New York, and above all as an American, I desire to express my most cordial concurrence in your editorial protest of June 29 entitled "Hands Off Mount Marcy!"

I am moved to do this by the receipt to-day of two documents, enclosed in an envelope bearing the printed inscription "Victory Mountain Park Association." One of these documents, a "book-let" stamped "The Victory Mountain Park," contains a list of the names of the members of the Victory Mountain Park Association, and to call this great tract Victory Mountain Park. This statement is appropriately illustrated with a picture of Mount Marcy, anticipatorily styled "Victory Mountain." The other document is described as "a list of the Victory Mountain Park Committee." Of this committee the Governor of the State figures as "honorary chairman," while the chairman is no less a personage than "John M. Finley, LL.D., LL. D., D., president of the University of the State of New York and Commissioner of Education of the State of New York."

It thus appears that there is afoot an organized movement, with the usual and always readily available patronage of eminent names, for the carrying out of a project which, as now presented, primarily involves the removal of Marcy's name from the mountain which it has so long adorned. Believing, as I do, that such an act would be worse than vandalism, I cannot believe that the head of the educational system of the State and his eminent associates have reflected upon the full significance of the proposal which they are undertaking to promote.

To appeal to the exultant patriotism of our people at the present juncture for the purpose of setting aside Mount Marcy and the adjacent territory, under the name, we will say, of "Victory Park," or any other suggestive title, in memory of the great events of the past century, is to me, to say the least, a gross insult to the man and the patriotic ardor that characterized his career from first to last. To guard the memory of such men against forgetfulness or slight is a duty which the present owes to the past no less than to itself. A critical moment of the nation's history is at hand, and the man and the patriotic ardor that characterized his career from first to last. To guard the memory of such men against forgetfulness or slight is a duty which the present owes to the past no less than to itself.

In so saying I deliberately refrain from emphasizing the objection, so well stated in your editorial article, to substituting for the familiar name of "an honored and useful citizen," as the designation of that "glorious landmark," Mount Marcy, the "commonplace and unimaginative title 'Mount Victory.'" or, according to the present authoritative version, "Victory Mountain." It is, indeed, a commonplace and unimaginative title, and that there are "Victory" post offices in Kentucky, Vermont and Wisconsin. But, as you further point out, the objection to depriving the people's highest mountain of its familiar name does not rest solely, even mainly upon the fact that the proposed substitute is "commonplace and unimaginative." We have not only forgotten that some years ago an official of the Post Office Department gained a sudden notoriety by ordering that the designation of the office at Appomattox be changed to "Surrender." No doubt there are many persons, more liberally endowed with zeal than with sense or knowledge, to whom abstract titles such as "Victory" or "Surrender" carry far more meaning than do historic names. But the objection to the proposed substitute is "commonplace and unimaginative." We have not only forgotten that some years ago an official of the Post Office Department gained a sudden notoriety by ordering that the designation of the office at Appomattox be changed to "Surrender." No doubt there are many persons, more liberally endowed with zeal than with sense or knowledge, to whom abstract titles such as "Victory" or "Surrender" carry far more meaning than do historic names. But the objection to the proposed substitute is "commonplace and unimaginative." We have not only forgotten that some years ago an official of the Post Office Department gained a sudden notoriety by ordering that the designation of the office at Appomattox be changed to "Surrender." 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